

1950-1980 AP Exam

Version #2

Student: _____

1. Among the major accomplishments of the Ford administration was
 - A. the prosecution of former President Nixon for crimes committed while in office
 - B. an impressive restoration of antipoverty programs
 - C. the signing of an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union
 - D. a significant decline in the inflation rate
 - E. all of the answers above
2. Success for the 1961 American-aided invasion of Cuba depended on
 - A. an anti-Castro uprising in Cuba
 - B. American Marine's support
 - C. the cooperation of the British Navy
 - D. the destruction of Russian missile sites
 - E. support from the United States Navy
3. Eisenhower's greatest contribution as president was his
 - A. successful peace negotiations in bringing an end to the conflict in Vietnam
 - B. success in eliminating the tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union
 - C. success in ending the arms race
 - D. unbending commitment to civil rights
 - E. sense of the limitations of American power
4. Four students were killed at Kent State University during a protest of
 - A. the American bombing of Laos and Cambodia
 - B. the draft policies of the American government
 - C. the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - D. the treatment of civil rights workers in Alabama
 - E. the plundering of the environment by major industries
5. President Carter's diplomatic efforts in relieving the tensions between Egypt and Israel resulted in
 - A. an agreement to reduce tensions by placing U.S. troops on the West Bank
 - B. the return of the West Bank to the Palestinian Arabs
 - C. a formal peace treaty between Egypt and Israel
 - D. an initial movement toward peace but an inability to formulate a final peace treaty
 - E. the Egyptian occupations of the Golan Heights
6. The major candidates for president in 1960 were
 - A. Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson
 - B. Richard Nixon and Harry Truman
 - C. John Kennedy and Richard Nixon
 - D. Dwight Eisenhower and John Kennedy
 - E. Lyndon Johnson and Dwight Eisenhower
7. President Kennedy's proposals calling for an "Alliance for Progress" reflected his desire to
 - A. all of the answers above
 - B. promote violent overthrows of communist regimes
 - C. counter Communist aggression through an atomic weapons program
 - D. expand American influence through peaceful means
 - E. use American volunteers to destabilize Latin America

8. Federal aid to schools provided in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 was
 - A. based on levels of local property taxes
 - B. proportionally distributed among the states
 - C. available only to public schools
 - D. equally distributed between public and private schools
 - E. based upon the economic conditions of the students, not the schools
9. Johnson's domestic program centered upon the issues of
 - A. judicial reform and fiscal conservatism
 - B. social welfare and economic strength
 - C. government efficiency and decreasing the national debt
 - D. economic strength and reducing the federal bureaucracy
 - E. social reform and balanced budgets
10. The massive racial unrest and rioting that erupted in more than sixty American cities in 1968 occurred as a result of the assassination of
 - A. Malcolm X
 - B. John F. Kennedy
 - C. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - D. Robert Kennedy
 - E. Medgar Evers
11. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was designed to
 - A. provide blacks equal access to public accommodations
 - B. install voluntary voting codes in the South
 - C. ensure the voting rights of blacks
 - D. end discrimination in employment
 - E. all of the answers above
12. Rock music in the late 1960's
 - A. all of the above
 - B. included mystical influences from eastern religions
 - C. promoted a subversion of the current culture
 - D. often affirmed drug use
 - E. praised the liberation of humanity
13. The most significant cause of the soaring inflation of the 1970s was
 - A. the monetary policies of the Federal Reserve
 - B. the fiscal policies of the Republican administration
 - C. Nixon's reduction in defense spending
 - D. America's decreasing supplies of coal and iron
 - E. a large increase in the price of oil
14. The election of Richard Nixon to the presidency in 1968 indicated that the American people wanted to
 - A. correct the ills of society
 - B. improve a struggling economy
 - C. pursue social reform
 - D. restore stability and law and order
 - E. maintain the status quo
15. The Cuban Missile Crisis was resolved when
 - A. the United States invaded Cuba with a force of Cuban exiles.
 - B. the Soviet Union agreed to remove the missile bases from Cuba in exchange for an agreement on arms limitation
 - C. the United States launched an air attack on Cuba
 - D. Kennedy accepted Khrushchev's offer to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for Kennedy's pledge not to invade the island
 - E. the U.S. Senate refused to sanction the blockade and Kennedy had to remove the "quarantine"

16. The American commitment in Vietnam increased substantially when
 - A. President Nixon initiated "Vietnamization"
 - B. President Eisenhower sent military forces into combat to aid Diem
 - C. President Kennedy sent the Special Forces into Vietnam
 - D. President Johnson asked for and Congress approved the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution
 - E. President Truman ordered an attack of North Vietnam
17. The domestic programs of President John Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson
 - A. resulted in significant increases in federal spending
 - B. were often weak from an administration viewpoint
 - C. delegated authority extensively to community leaders
 - D. addressed often-ignored social ills
 - E. all of the answers above
18. Senator Joe McCarthy lost most of his power and popularity when he
 - A. employed cruel methods against his opponents while on television
 - B. was condemned by the Senate for "conduct unbecoming a senator"
 - C. consistently avoided raising substantial issues
 - D. all of the answers above
 - E. failed to prove any of his charges in the hearings involving the army
19. Public opinion turned radically against the Vietnam War after the
 - A. Communists captured the capital of South Vietnam
 - B. Diem regime collapsed due to corruption
 - C. United States began to bomb North Vietnam
 - D. American troops invaded North Vietnam
 - E. Viet Cong launched the 1968 Tet Offensive
20. The "Stonewall Riot" in New York City in 1969 was significant because it marked the beginning of
 - A. the gay liberation movement
 - B. the National Organization for Women (NOW)
 - C. a movement for civil rights for prisoners
 - D. a new violent phase of the Civil Rights movement for blacks
 - E. a movement for the Equal Rights Amendment
21. During the 1968 election campaign, Richard Nixon referred to the Vietnam War with the dramatic phrase of
 - A. "peace in our time"
 - B. "death before dishonor"
 - C. "peace with honor"
 - D. "no substitute for victory"
 - E. "guns and glory"
22. When Harry Truman assumed the Presidency after Franklin Roosevelt's death, he believed that
 - A. Roosevelt had kept him well informed on international issues
 - B. Stalin was essentially a good man who could be reasoned with
 - C. the Soviet Union's military weakness harmed its commitment to expansion
 - D. the Soviet Union was a backward nation that posed no threat to the United States
 - E. Stalin and the Soviet Union were fundamentally untrustworthy
23. In response to the Iranian hostage crisis, President Carter took the action of
 - A. negotiating the release of the hostages after more than a year of captivity
 - B. returning the Shah of Iran to Iran in exchange for the hostages
 - C. ordering air strikes against Tehran
 - D. sending a Marine division to the capital of Iran
 - E. getting the Soviet Union to intervene in Iran on behalf of the hostages

24. The Warren Commission reviewed the Kennedy assassination and concluded that
- A. the CIA participated in the plot to kill Kennedy
 - B. the Soviet Union financed the assassination plot
 - C. Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin and acted alone
 - D. the assassination was planned by organized crime
 - E. Kennedy was killed on orders from Castro
25. "Freedom riders" in the early 1960s aimed at
- A. the integration of public schools
 - B. the injustice of lynchings
 - C. the desegregation of bus stations
 - D. an end to discrimination in employment
 - E. the promotion of voting rights for all
26. In 1965, the twenty-year debate over national health care culminated in the passage of Medicare, whose recipients were to be
- A. all elderly Americans regardless of need
 - B. children who lived in rural poverty
 - C. welfare clients of all ages
 - D. those who had served in the armed services or defense industries during World War II and the Korean War
 - E. elderly Americans who were poor
27. During the presidential campaign of 1980, Ronald Reagan took advantage of
- A. President Carter's inability to solve the Iran hostage crisis
 - B. all of the answers above
 - C. his ability to appear amiable on television
 - D. President Carter's uninspired campaigning
 - E. the spreading tax revolt
28. In her book *The Feminine Mystique*, Betty Friedan argued for the idea that
- A. the women's political movement was unnecessary
 - B. equality in the workplace could best be achieved via passive feminism
 - C. women who banded together could overcome a male-dominated society
 - D. the happiest women were those who led fulfilled lives in purely domestic roles
 - E. women who lived the "ideal life" of the suburban housewife were often not fulfilled individuals
29. The evidence in the Watergate case, based on testimony and on the White House tapes, included that Nixon
- A. was guilty of a major crime: obstructing justice by covering up evidence of the crimes of others
 - B. was involved in the case but was not proven guilty of any crime
 - C. was innocent of any wrongdoing
 - D. was the one who originally ordered the break-in
 - E. was guilty of some minor crimes but not enough to justify his removal from office
30. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was significant to the women's movement because it
- A. struck down all laws prohibiting abortion during the "first trimester"
 - B. declared that women must receive equal pay on the job
 - C. inspired grassroots organizations that aided women in their search for equality
 - D. provided federal legislation that was used to attack sexual discrimination
 - E. barred the practice of paying women less than men for equal work
31. As the Watergate investigations moved forward, Vice President Spiro T. Agnew
- A. resigned from office after pleading no contest to income tax evasion
 - B. died from a heart attack and was replaced by Gerald Ford
 - C. began publicly to criticize President Nixon
 - D. resigned his office to become a Supreme Court justice
 - E. was assassinated by a frustrated Democrat

32. After initial excitement about the success of DDT, it was later discovered that it
- A. initiated the spread of tropical diseases in African and the Pacific
 - B. had nothing to do with halting typhus outbreaks
 - C. had long-term toxic effects on animals and humans
 - D. caused cancer-producing agents to accelerate in the bloodstream
 - E. caused heart problems in the elderly
33. The Supreme Court decision in the 1973 case of Roe v. Wade stated that
- A. issues concerning the "first trimester" of pregnancy came under the jurisdiction of the states
 - B. the states had the right to determine if abortion would be legal in their state
 - C. under the constitutionally guaranteed "right to privacy," all state laws prohibiting abortion during the "first trimester" of pregnancy were invalid
 - D. the civil liberties of the unborn were federally protected by the First Amendment
 - E. the states had no jurisdiction concerning privacy matters
34. In *The Lonely Crowd*, David Riesman argued that
- A. young people were on the verge of a violent rebellion
 - B. Americans were becoming too concerned about what others thought of them
 - C. elderly Americans were being ignored by the government when it came to issues of social justice
 - D. the "military-industrial complex" was dominating the American economy and cultural values
 - E. the plight of Native Americans should become a major focal point of American politics
35. Under the policy of "termination," the federal government changed its approach to Native Americans by
- A. forcing individual Native Americans to adapt themselves to the white world
 - B. taking reservation lands from individual owners and making them the communal property of the tribes
 - C. withdrawing all recognition of tribes as legal entities
 - D. encouraging a return to tribal control of communal land
 - E. placing the reservations under the jurisdiction of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI)
36. The reform program of Lyndon Johnson became known as the
- A. New Federalism
 - B. Great Society
 - C. New Frontier
 - D. Square Deal
 - E. Fair Deal
37. Kennedy's election to the presidency was notable because of his
- A. all of the answers above
 - B. youth
 - C. appealing public image
 - D. narrow plurality in the popular vote
 - E. religion
38. The mood of the American people during the 1950s was shaped by
- A. a declining birth rate and the growth in the number of Social Security recipients
 - B. concern over the need for civil rights and the lack of social justice
 - C. a belief that communism was no longer a viable threat
 - D. problems of the inner-city poor and concern with the environment
 - E. booming national prosperity and the continuing struggle against the expansion of communism
39. As a result of the SALT I talks of 1972, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed that they would
- A. not create any new nuclear weapons systems
 - B. cease building all nuclear weapons
 - C. freeze their total number of ICBMs at current levels
 - D. take no action regarding arms limitation
 - E. destroy some of their nuclear weapons

40. One of the primary reasons that the United States could not fully win the Vietnam War was
- A. American forces won few of the major battles
 - B. the United States refused to bomb North Vietnam
 - C. American military forces were inexperienced and understaffed
 - D. the United States employed conventional warfare techniques in an unconventional war
 - E. Congress would not allocate sufficient funds to finance the war
41. A group of young poets, writers, and artists who were critical of middle-class society were called either
- A. hipsters or hippies
 - B. howls or howlers
 - C. yups or yuppies
 - D. antis or antisocials
 - E. beats or beatniks
42. When the Soviet Union shot down a U-2 aircraft over its country, the incident
- A. provided a boost in American morale about the Cold War
 - B. allowed Eisenhower to refuse to go to Geneva for a summit meeting on the issue of Austria
 - C. provided evidence of the superiority of United States technology over that of the Soviets, which in turn accelerated the arms race
 - D. gave Nikita. Khrushchev the pretext he needed to break off the Paris summit discussions concerning Berlin
 - E. proved to Washington that the Soviets were willing to shoot down unarmed passenger aircraft
43. The growth of suburbs resulted from all of the following except
- A. mass production techniques that provided inexpensive homes
 - B. the desire to escape the integration of urban neighborhoods and schools
 - C. a renewed emphasis on family life following years of war during which families had often been separated or disrupted
 - D. the desire of people to isolate themselves from the sense of community that often developed in the crowded cities
 - E. an increase in affluence that caused major growth of the middle class
44. The term "massive resistance" was a slogan and policy most closely associated with
- A. southern opposition to the Brown decision
 - B. John Foster Dulles and his new policy concerning communism
 - C. Rosa Parks and her decision not to give up her bus seat
 - D. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference
 - E. Thurgood Marshall and support for the Brown decision
45. Kennedy encountered difficulty getting his legislative proposals passed by Congress because
- A. conservative Democrats tended to vote against them
 - B. he had lost the support of the western liberals
 - C. his programs were too conservative for the Democratic party
 - D. of the unpopularity of the Vietnam War
 - E. Republicans controlled both houses of Congress
46. The "sit-in" movement of racial protest in the early 1960s resulted in
- A. all of the answers above
 - B. the integration of some public eating facilities
 - C. the sending of federal marshals to some Southern restaurants
 - D. the demise of student activist organizations
 - E. the creation of the Black Panthers

47. Among the root causes of the hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II was
- A. the brutality of the Soviet government toward its own people
 - B. all of the answers above
 - C. the Soviet mistreatment of eastern Europeans during World War II
 - D. the United States refusal to deal with the Soviet Union during the 1920s
 - E. the fundamental difference between the nations' vision of the postwar world
48. Kennedy believed that the future struggle against communism would occur mainly in the
- A. trade zones of China and Japan
 - B. developing countries of the Third World
 - C. Soviet satellites of eastern Europe
 - D. industrialized nations of western Europe
 - E. wealthy nations of Asia
49. In his "malaise" speech, Jimmy Carter said that
- A. America was experiencing a "crisis of confidence" and needed to decrease its dependence on foreign oil
 - B. America should give foreign aid to the Arab countries and attempt to form political alliances with the oil-producing countries
 - C. the United States should denounce the Salt II agreements and seek peace between Egypt and Israel
 - D. civil rights a war on poverty were the major issues of his administration
 - E. federal spending for public works should be reduced and taxes increased
50. More than 100 southern members of Congress signed a "Manifesto" of 1956 in response
- A. to the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
 - B. to Harry Truman's desegregation order for the American military
 - C. to Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus's refusal to allow black students to enter Little Rock's Central High School
 - D. to the Brown decision
 - E. to the Montgomery bus boycott
51. Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus's refusal to allow black students to enter Little Rock's Central High School led to
- A. President Eisenhower federalizing national guard troops to insure order and integrate the school
 - B. the resignation of the superintendent of Little Rock schools
 - C. George Wallace calling up the national guard
 - D. entry of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s into Little Rock
 - E. race riots by African-American throughout Arkansas
52. Martin Luther King, Jr. urged a protest philosophy called
- A. passive resistance
 - B. citizens' resistance
 - C. incremental threat
 - D. citizens' councils
 - E. massive resistance
53. Howard Baker's question "What did the president know and when did he know it?" was in direct reference to the president's role in the
- A. "Saturday Night Massacre"
 - B. suppression of the Pentagon Papers
 - C. Paris peace talks
 - D. Watergate cover-up
 - E. bombing of Cambodia

54. Although Congress approved the Equal Rights Amendment in 1972, the amendment finally died because
- A. women displayed an increasing indifference to equal rights
 - B. Congress failed to pass the measure by the required two-thirds majority
 - C. the time for ratification by the states expired
 - D. NOW withdrew its support for legislation it felt was not comprehensive
 - E. the Democratic party reversed its support
55. Kennedy decided to remove Diem from the presidency of South Vietnam when
- A. Diem massacred a large number of Viet Cong
 - B. Diem launched attacks on the country's Buddhists
 - C. Diem refused to allow American soldiers to engage in combat
 - D. Diem announced he would no longer accept American aid
 - E. Diem had his own brother shot for treason
56. The Nixon-Kissinger policy toward the Third World, as expressed in the Nixon Doctrine, signified that
- A. U.S. interests in the Third World had declined
 - B. the Nixon administration would extend such programs as the Peace Corps
 - C. Third World countries would receive substantial financial support from the United States
 - D. the United States would attempt to establish stronger political alliances with Third World countries
 - E. the United States would support leftwing governments in Third World countries
57. One of the major contributing factors to the rising inflation of the Ford administration during the 1970s was
- A. a major cut in tax rates
 - B. a sharp drop in interest rates
 - C. the decreasing importance of the national bank
 - D. dependence on foreign oil supplies
 - E. a significant decrease in federal spending
58. In its early years, the National Organization for Women (NOW) directed its efforts mainly toward assisting
- A. suburban women with no outlet for their creative energies
 - B. women in the military
 - C. younger, more affluent women
 - D. battered women
 - E. women in the workplace
59. The reforms of the Immigration Act of 1965 included a provision requiring that
- A. immigration must continually decrease on a yearly basis
 - B. the "national origins" system be eliminated
 - C. all immigrants must pass an English literacy test
 - D. restrictions be maintained only on immigration from northern and western Europe
 - E. immigration be based on a proportion of the number of immigrants from that country already in the U.S. population
60. Though he made few films such as *Giant*, the 1950s "bad boy" actor whose image became the icon for the era was
- A. Elvis Presley
 - B. James Dean
 - C. Humphrey Bogart
 - D. Marlon Brando
 - E. Jack Kerouac

61. Effects of the launching of Sputnik included
- A. a loss of credibility for the scientists of the Soviet Union
 - B. tax cuts that were meant to stimulate a faltering economy
 - C. calls for more funding for science education in America
 - D. protests about excessive government spending
 - E. the growth of the antiwar movement
62. During the period 1945 to 1960, the American people's standard of living
- A. increased moderately
 - B. declined slightly
 - C. declined dramatically
 - D. increased substantially
 - E. remained about the same
63. In an effort to bring an end to the controversy over the Vietnam War, Richard Nixon's first moves were to authorize changing U.S. policy by
- A. bombing North Vietnamese harbors and negotiating with the North Vietnamese
 - B. immediately withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam and signing a ceasefire agreement with the North Vietnamese
 - C. firing William Westmoreland as commander in charge of operations
 - D. creating the draft lottery and gradually withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam
 - E. bombing the Cambodian staging areas and the Ho Chi Minh Trail
64. Bilingualism
- A. promoted schooling of non-English speaking students in their own language
 - B. was rejected by the Supreme Court in 1974
 - C. was embraced by all Hispanics
 - D. all of the above
 - E. seemed to make it easier to assimilate into mainstream culture most believed
65. "Affirmative action" is best described as the legal requirement that
- A. employers establish racial quotas for their workforce
 - B. employers take positive measures to recruit minorities to compensate for past injustices
 - C. employers be forced to obey federal and state laws that protect the civil rights of all
 - D. employers hire workers who belong to Community Action organizations
 - E. employers abandon practices that deny employment to blacks
66. The tenets of the philosophy of "black power" led to all of the following developments except
- A. the increase in young people choosing radical alternatives
 - B. the attempt to exclude sympathetic whites from the movement
 - C. the emergence of the Black Panthers
 - D. the consolidation of civil rights organizations
 - E. the fostering of racial pride
67. Since the fall of Vietnam in 1975, historians have offered all of the following explanations for U.S. involvement there except
- A. the United States was trying to save Vietnam from the evils of communism
 - B. the United States involved as a logical step in its vision of containment
 - C. the United States wanted to preserve its own economic interests by keeping Vietnamese natural resources available to American industries
 - D. the United States wanted to impose its own political and economic system on the Vietnamese
 - E. the United States was selflessly attempting to save its friends from foreign aggression
68. Black power advocates included all of the following activists except
- A. Elijah Muhammed
 - B. Malcolm X
 - C. Huey Newton
 - D. Bobby Seale
 - E. Martin Luther King, Jr.

69. Unlike Kennedy, Johnson was successful in getting Congress to approve his legislative proposals because
- A. he possessed great abilities as a coalition builder
 - B. all of the answers above
 - C. his party had huge majorities in both houses of Congress
 - D. he was an effective lobbyist
 - E. he capitalized upon the emotional aftershock of the Kennedy assassination
70. Eisenhower's secretary of state, John Foster Dulles
- A. supported a return to traditional isolationism rather than internationalism
 - B. continued to support the Truman administration's containment policy
 - C. did not want the United States to become involved in foreign alliances
 - D. proposed a series of summit meetings between Eisenhower and Soviet leaders to improve relations between the two nations
 - E. announced anew policy of "massive retaliation," threatening the use of nuclear weapons to counter communist aggression

1950-1980 AP Exam **Key**

Version #2

1. (*p. 886*) C
2. (*p. 833*) A
3. (*p. 817*) E
4. (*p. 870*) A
5. (*p. 888*) C
6. (*p. 822*) C
7. (*p. 833*) D
8. (*p. 825*) E
9. (*p. 823-824*) B
10. (*p. 846*) C
11. (*p. 829*) E
12. (*p. 855*) A
13. (*p. 877*) E
14. (*p. 847*) D
15. (*p. 834*) D
16. (*p. 839*) D
17. (*p. 823-826*) E
18. (*p. 813*) D
19. (*p. 844-845*) E
20. (*p. 862-863*) A
21. (*p. 870*) C
22. (*p. 770*) E
23. (*p. 894-895*) A
24. (*p. 822*) C
25. (*p. 826*) C
26. (*p. 823*) A
27. (*p. 894*) B
28. (*p. 864*) E
29. (*p. 880*) A
30. (*p. 864*) D
31. (*p. 880*) A
32. (*p. 794*) C
33. (*p. 866*) C
34. (*p. 804*) B
35. (*p. 857-858*) C

- 36. (p. 823) B
- 37. (p. 822) A
- 38. (p. 789) E
- 39. (p. 873) C
- 40. (p. 841) D
- 41. (p. 805-806) E
- 42. (p. 817) D
- 43. (p. 800-801) D
- 44. (p. 810) A
- 45. (p. 822) A
- 46. (p. 826) B
- 47. (p. 768) B
- 48. (p. 832-833) B
- 49. (p. 887) A
- 50. (p. 810) D
- 51. (p. 810-811) A
- 52. (p. 811) A
- 53. (p. 880) D
- 54. (p. 866) C
- 55. (p. 838) B
- 56. (p. 873) A
- 57. (p. 886) D
- 58. (p. 864-865) E
- 59. (p. 825) B
- 60. (p. 806) B
- 61. (p. 797) C
- 62. (p. 790) D
- 63. (p. 870) D
- 64. (p. 862) A
- 65. (p. 830) B
- 66. (p. 831) D
- 67. (p. 836-837) C
- 68. (p. 831-832) E
- 69. (p. 823) B
- 70. (p. 813-814) E